

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 6, 1839.

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TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 50 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be sent paid, or they will not be attended to.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods; Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionables of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce. Concord, May 24th, 1839.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Philter, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting. Concord, Nov. 20, 1838.

The Healing Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now enlarging his Establishment at the

HEALING SPRINGS,

in Davidson county, and making various improvements for the better accommodation of all who may call on him. He has now opened his house and is ready to receive all those who may favor him with their custom, and he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay easy and comfortable. He will have more rooms than during the last Summer, they will be better fitted up, and his table shall be abundantly supplied with the best of the county produce.

The Healing Springs of Davidson, are known to be as fine CALYBEATE water as ever flowed out of the earth. They have long been celebrated for the healing and invigorating effects of the water. Hundreds of invalids who have visited them, can bear testimony to their HEALTH-RESTORING QUALITIES.

These Springs are situated four miles East of the Yadkin River, in the midst of the mountains where the air is cool, pure, and refreshing. They are distant from Salisbury about 15 miles, and from Lexington about 15 miles—good roads leading from each place.

The Subscriber flatters himself that those who may honor him with their company when they leave shall have no cause to be dissatisfied either with the waters, or with himself. His charges shall, in all cases, be moderate.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

July 19, 1839.

We have always esteemed the "Healing Springs" of Davidson to be very fine Calybeate water. They have been celebrated for many years for their strengthening, and invigorating qualities. These Springs are located in the midst of a range of considerable mountains, where the air is pure and pleasant. We are glad to see that Mr. Harris is fitting up the Establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and we hope he will receive the encouragement which the waters, and his attentions so well deserve.

C. F. FISHER,
JAS. R. DODGE,
R. W. LONG,
JNO. L. HENDERSON,
R. MACNAMARA,
JUNIOUS SNEED,
SAM'L HARGRAVE.

April 18, 1839.

Town Property for Sale.

I WILL offer for Sale on Tuesday of our next Superior Court, the following Real Estate:

- 1—One house and lot in the great North-west square of Salisbury, known as the tavern house.
- 2—The house adjoining, kept as a grocery.
- 3—A new dwelling-house, with all necessary out-houses, adjoining the same.
- 4—A house and lot, on Main street, opposite Wm. Howard's, with back lot.

Also, 53 acres of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, under a high state of cultivation.

All the above will be sold on good terms privately; if not disposed of sooner, they will be sold on the day above mentioned. JOHN JONES.

Salisbury, N. C., August 2, 1839.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.



JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do. gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and

Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys. Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold at a very low price for cash, or only six months credit, at which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUGGLERS IN INDIA.

The conversation of a friend, recently arrived from India enables us to notice one or two of the surprising performances, of the jugglers of that country, which though familiar to persons acquainted with eastern matters may be new to many of the readers of these pages.

A party of jugglers came forward on one occasion to perform publicly in the yard of the barracks at Madras. Many hundred people of all kinds, ages, and denominations, including the soldiery of the establishment, assembled to witness the exhibition, and some little temporary arrangements were made, that all might see and hear conveniently. The leader of the jugglers, who were all natives of Hindostan, requested the commanding officer to place a guard of men around the scene of display—a precaution which was adopted, and proved a very wise one. The floor of the court he observed, was composed of sand, firm, and well trodden. On this ground then, after some preliminary tricks of an inferior kind; one man was left alone with a little girl, the latter seeming about eight or nine years old. Beside them stood a tall narrow basket, perhaps three or four feet high, by little more than a foot in width, and open at the top. No other object, living or inanimate, appeared on the ground. After a short period, spent by the man in conversing with the girl, he seemed to get angry, and began to rail loudly at her neglect of some wish of his. The child attempted to soothe him, but he continued to show an increased degree of irritation as he went on. By degrees he lashed himself up into such an apparent fury, that the foam actually stood upon his lips, and being naturally of an unprepossessing countenance, he looked, to the white spectators at least, as like an enraged demon as might be. Finally, his wrath at the girl rose seemingly to an uncontrollable height, and he seized her, and put her beneath the basket; or rather, he turned down the open mouth of the basket over her person.—She was thus entirely shut up, the turned bottom of the basket closed her in above. Having disposed of the child, in spite of her screams and entreaties, the man drew his sword, which was as bright as the surface of a mirror, and he appeared as if about to wreak some farther evil on the object of his ire. After some moments, during which he talked to himself and to the enclosed girl as if justifying his anger, he did actually at length plunge the sword down into the basket, and drew it out dripping with blood, or at least blood red drops; the child screamed piteously from her prison, but in vain; for the man plunged the weapon again and again into the scene of her confinement. As he did so, the cries of the girl became faint by degrees, and in the end died away altogether.—The deed of death was consummated!

So at least, thought most of the horror struck persons who witnessed this action, and well it was for the chief performer in it that he had requested a guard to be placed, for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the aroused soldiery who believed this to be no trick, but a piece of diabolical butchery, from leaping in the arena, and tearing the man to pieces. The excitable Irishmen among the number, in particular, ground their teeth against one another, and muttered language not very complimentary to the juggler.—Even the officers whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings, grew pale with uneasiness. But observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned perhaps by the looks of the soldiery that it would be as well to close the exhibition without delay, he raised his bloody sword for a moment, before the eyes of the assemblage, and then struck the basket smartly with it. The basket tumbled over to a side, and on the spot which it had covered, in place of the expected corpse of the girl whose last groans had just been heard, there was seen—nothing! Nothing but the flat sand of the court yard! No vestige of dress, or any other thing to indicate that the girl had ever been there! The amazement of the spectators was unbounded, and it was, if possible, rendered more intense, when after the lapse of a few seconds, the identical girl came bounding from the side of the court-yard from the spectators feet it seemed—and clasped the juggler round the knees, with every sign of affection, and without the slightest marks of having undergone any injury whatever. As we have said, the astonishment of the assembly, was immeasurable; and it might readily well be so, seeing that the feat was performed in the centre of a court every point of circumference of which was crowded with spectators, whose eyes were never off of the performers for one instant. As the notion of a subterranean passage, the nature of the ground put that out of the question, and, besides, that nothing of that kind existed, was made plain to all who chose to satisfy themselves on that subject, by looking at the scene of the performance when they had closed. Every one was sure that the girl had got out of it in the natural way. But she did get out; and how? It is impossible to say, though there can be no doubt that it was accomplished by some skillful manoeuvre.

But most people will probably think the tree trick a more wonderful one than any of these. A juggler, in performing this, chooses either a small spot of earth of the extent of two or three feet square, and in the open air; or he takes a large flower pot, and fills it with mould for his purpose. Either of the ways will do. Having this small plot of earth before him, and his spectators ranged around, at the distance of two or three feet, the juggler shows to the company a mango stone, or the stone found in the centre of the eastern fruit from that of a apple, upward. This stone the juggler then plants in the earth, at the depth of several inches, and covers it up. Not many minutes elapse until the spectators behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment, until it attains the altitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches, leaves begin to appear, bearing the natural hue of vegetation. Buds next present themselves, the whole affair, meanwhile, assuming the aspect, in every particular, of a miniature tree, some four feet high. The buds are followed by blossoms, and finally the green fruit of the mango meets the

wondering and astonished eyes of the spectators. "Look, but touch not," is all this time the juggler's word, and he himself preserves the character of an on-looker. When the fruit has arrived at something like a fair growth for such a tree, the originator of this extraordinary vegetation plucks it, and hands it to the spectators. This is the winding up of the charm.

The assembled persons handle the fruit, and see nothing in it, in the slightest degree different from the ordinary produce of the mango, elaborated by the slow vegetation of months. Our informant on these points ate a portion of the fruit brought forth by this jugglery, and found it to taste exactly like the raw mango. The whole process now detailed, usually occupies only a quarter of an hour, from the planting of the stone to the production of the fruit. Though he gives away the fruit the performer does not part with the tree. This feat, which is perfectly familiar to all who have been in India, is certainly an extraordinary one, and affords the most effectual evidence of the power of deception to which the race of jugglers has attained.

The feat of sitting without seeming support in the air is one of the few first rate Indian tricks which have been exhibited in Europe; but even this is now held somewhat cheap, the mode of performing it being clearly understood. The feat is performed in this way. In the centre of a ring of spectators, stands the juggler with an assistant. When all is ready for the performance, the assistant holds an ample cloak or awning over the juggler, which covers him completely for the time.—In a few minutes this covering is removed, and the juggler is discovered seated cross-legged in the air, unsubstantial air, at the height of a foot or so from the ground! He is in the thin dress of his country, and on one of his arms, which is extended horizontally in a bent form, and which, as well as the other has a wide sleeve upon it, a fold of a cloak is negligently thrown, the remainder of the cloak hanging down to and resting on the ground. This slight contact of the elbow with the cloak is all that connects the man with the terrestrial things. Otherwise he is totally left in air; and how he maintains himself there is inexplicable to appearance. But the cloak alluded to seems to lie in careless contact with another cloak or portion of attire that rests on the ground further off. Now, if the elbow, a spring of a very powerful kind passes up the sleeve of the arm, and bends down under the body, placing him probably upon a hoop.—The other end of the spring passes off, and finds its support under the second or farthest off cloak is believed, that at the point where the cloak rests on this spring, in all likelihood, can be folded up into short divisions, so as to be easily concealed while the awning is thrown over the juggler at the close of the performance, and before he gives liberty to the spectators to examine the spot, which he usually does. This is the received explanation of the feat, but there is still some difficulty in understanding the nature of the weight or support which is placed beneath the cloak. This must evidently be of considerable power to sustain his frame; and how he gets it out of the way is not easily seen.

From the Mayville Eagle.

A HUNTING STORY.

MR. EDITOR: Yesterday morning Mr. Joshua Barter, of Wisconsin Territory, who, for a few weeks past, has been taking the benefit of a residence at the White Sulphur Springs, in Lewis county, Ky., for the improvement of his health, made an excursion into the hilly regions, lying east of these Springs, to amuse himself in his favorite sport of hunting. During his ramble he chanced while meandering through a deep rich valley, to arrive at a small, almost impenetrable cane-brake which grows on a fertile spot, deep embosomed between two towering ridges.—Mr. B. made his way for some time along the border of the thicket, not intending to penetrate farther than its suburbs, when his ear caught an unusual sound which came from its interior. At first he paid no particular attention to the strange noise, supposing it proceeded from a nest of young birds of some sort or other, but passed along, cautiously glancing his eye on every side in search of game. As he proceeded the noise became louder and more distinct—yet, from all his acquaintance with fowls, and beasts of the forest, his keen sagacity in this instance was not able to recognize the present author.—Curiosity at length became interested, and Mr. B. concluded to trace it up, and learn the unknown object. Accordingly, he entered the cane slowly, and with difficulty found his way through the matted cloud, whose thick clustered foliage over his head excluded every ray of the sun, and prevented him from seeing more than ten or twelve feet in either direction. After penetrating a few rods, he was startled by three sudden blows like the sound of a heavy club beat upon the ground just before him. He halted—and through the intricacies of the leaves, surveyed every thing within the little space his eye was partially able to command, but saw no living creature, and again proceeded. A minute—and the beating was renewed. He passed again—glazed every where—but still nothing appeared in sight. In this manner he continued to make his way some distance farther; when he stopped the beating ceased—when he advanced, it began, and louder at every step he made. If he walked backward, or sideways, all was quiet, but to go forward, put the unknown spirit in motion.

Mr. B. not being one of those persons who believe in wizzards, witches or ghosts; or of being frightened by any thing he might chance to hear or see in the woods, determined now to push forward and know what, or who it was that attempted thus to dispute his way. He inspected the priming and flint of his rifle, took from his pocket a knife, opened it for ready use, and once commenced his march. The thickness of the cane prevented him from carrying his gun in any other mode than that of a presented position close to his body; or of poking his muzzle forward between the stalks to make way for himself to pass, which would have rendered it quite a useless weapon had an enemy approached him suddenly from any direction than in front. A few steps however, revealed the whole mystery; for on reaching the butt of a large fallen tree, his eyes glancing along the pathway, occasioned through the thicket by its prostrated trunk, discovered towards its top a copious pile of leaves and fine brush, in the middle of which wallowed a

couple of young black animals, whose constant howling it was that had first drawn his attention.

He was now certain that to proceed further on his journey in a direct course towards its object, could not be accomplished without some fighting. The creature which had been howling the earth so long before him, was warning him not, and threatening him if he did continue, had now taken its post a little at his side. The young animals in the nest, were young bears; and to have gone one step further towards them, seemed sure of bringing down upon him with terrible fury, the huge monster whose jaws he could now hear snapping together—anon, like the percussion of rock against rock; and whose paw, as she angrily raised it and struck on the earth, sounded like the stamp of a horse eager for battle. As he discovered the clubs, Mr. B., fearful of an immediate attack, sprang upon the butt of the fallen tree, to give himself thereby a little space, should it be necessary, in wheeling and whirling himself about with his arms to better advantage.

From this position he tried in vain to discover the shape of her body through the leaves, which only gave him a mere glimpse of her form, to enable him to direct a sure and deadly fire. Being well aware of his imminent danger, should he fire and only inflict a wound, he did not think proper to run any risk by mere guess work; nor was he willing to retreat without making sure of both old and young as his own game. He next tried to get little nearer, but as he cautiously advanced, she gave way keeping at the same distance, hid in the thicket, and allowing him to go in any direction peaceably, except towards the cub. Finding his endeavours ineffectual, he returned and again mounted the log at the place he had first occupied; and from which he had a fair prospect of the cub. Then adding an additional ball to the charge in his rifle, took off his frock coat, buttoned it up nicely before, stuffed it full of leaves and twigs which he could hardly reach on either side without leaving his place, fixed on the end of the butt of his bat, and threw it towards the young bears. This stratagem had the desired effect. No sooner had it landed on the nest, than the old bear plunged forward with the utmost fury, sweeping every thing in her way, and leaped upon her deceptive prey. This manoeuvre brought her body in plain view of her enemy, who, while her attention was thus employed, poured the contents of his rifle through her heart, and she fell dead.

By the assistance of several gentlemen and a team, all three were brought to the Springs last evening to the great wonder and curiosity of the numerous gentlemen and ladies now residing here. The old bear is one of the largest ever taken in this country; and it was supposed by good judges that had she been in fine order, she would have weighed seven hundred pounds. The cubs are still alive, and will be kept for the amusement of those who may visit the Springs during the season.

Very respectfully yours,
A. H. G. FLETCHER.

July 30, 1839.

THE SLUMBER OF DEATH.

Peaceful and fair is the smiling repose
That the breast-cradled slumber of infancy knows;
Sound is the rest of the weary and worn,
Whose feet have been galled with the dust and the thorn.

Sweet is the sleep on the eye-lids of youth,
When they dream of the world as all pleasure and truth;
Yet child, pilgrim, youth shall awaken again
To the joys of toil and the trials of pain.

But oh! there's a fast and a visionless sleep,
The calm and the stillness, the long and the deep;
'Tis the sleep that is soundest and sweetest of all,
When our couch is the bier, and the night-robe our pall.

No voice of the foe or the friend shall impart,
The proud flush to the cheek or warm throbs to the heart;
The lips of the dearest may seek for the breath,
But their kiss cannot rouse the cold stillness of death.

'Tis a long, 'tis a last, 'tis a beautiful rest,
When a frow has passed from the brow and the breast;
And the lone spirit, truly and wisely, may crave
The sleep that is dreamless—the sleep of the grave!

THE FATE OF "THE INTREPID."

The following passages from Cooper's History of the American Navy, comprise one of the finest pieces of descriptive writing in our language.—The American officers off the harbor of Tripoli are anxious to destroy the effect of the Dey. A little vessel is prepared as a floating mine, to be sent in the gloom of night and blown up close to the enemy's fleet. Thirteen intrepid men volunteer to guide her in—she sails.

The night was darker than usual, and the last that may be said to have been seen of the "Intrepid," was the shadowy form of her canvass, as she steered slowly, but steady, into the obscurity, where the eyes of the many anxious spectators fancied they could still trace her dim outline, most probably after it had totally disappeared. This sinking into the gloom of night was no bad image of the impenetrable mystery that has veiled the subsequent proceedings of the gallant party on board her.

When the "Intrepid" was last seen by the naked eye, she was not a musket shot from the mole, standing directly for the harbor. One officer on board the nearest vessel, the "Nautilus," is said, however, to have never lost sight of her with a night glass, but even he could distinguish no more than her dim proportions. There is a vague rumor that she touched on the rocks, but it does not appear to rest on sufficient authority to be entitled to absolute credit. To the last moment she appears to have been advancing. About this time the batteries began to fire. Their shot is said to have been directed towards every point where an enemy might be expected, and it is not improbable that some were aimed against the keel. The period between the time when the "Intrepid" was last seen, and that when most of those who watched without the rocks learned her fate, was not very long.—This was an interval of intense, almost of breathless expectation, and it was interrupted only by the flashes and roar of the enemy's gun. Various reports exist of what those who gazed into the gloom beheld, or fancied they beheld, but one melancholy fact alone would seem to be beyond contradiction. A fierce and sudden light illuminated the panorama, a torrent of fire streamed upward, that, in

shape resembled the great eruption of Vesuvius as it has been described by Pliny, and a concussion followed that made the cruisers in the offing tremble from their trucks to their keels. This sudden blaze of light was followed by a 100-fold intensity, and the guns of the battery became mute, as if annihilated. Numerous shells had been seen in the air, and some of them descended on the rocks, where they were heard to fall, but much the greater part were extinguished in the water. The mast, too, had risen perpendicularly, with its rigging and canvass blazing, but the descent veiled all in night.

So sudden and tremendous was the eruption and so intense the darkness which succeeded, that it was not possible to ascertain the precise position of the keel at the moment. In the glaring, but fleeting light, no person could say that he had noted more than one material circumstance, the fact that the "Intrepid," had not reached the point at which she aimed. The shells had not spanned far, and these which fell on the rocks were so many proofs of this important truth. There was no other fact to indicate the precise spot where the keel exploded. A few cries arose from the town, but the subsequent and deep silence that followed was more eloquent than any clamor. The whole of Tripoli was like a city of tombs.

If every eye had been watchful previously to the explosion, every eye now became doubly vigilant to discover the retreating boats. Men got near the sides of the vessels, holding lights, and placing their ears near the water in the hope of detecting the sounds of even muffled oars; and often was it fancied that the gallant adventurers were near.—They never re-appeared. Hour after hour went by, until hope itself began to fail. Occasionally a rocket gleamed in the darkness, or a sudden gun was heard from the frigate, as signals to the boats; but the eyes that should have seen the first were sightless, and the last tolled on the ears of the dead.

A GERMAN WIFE.

"The most extraordinary suicide in the world's record," it is said has lately occurred at Jena.—It seems that a Doctor H.—S.—whose name is suppressed from delicacy, was taken ill with a singular species of hypochondriacism, which plunged him into incurable low spirits, and baffled all the efforts of the Doctors. His wife a lovely and accomplished young lady of high connections at Leipzig, being informed that nothing but a real and lasting grief would cure his malady, by turning his thoughts into another channel, resolved to offer herself a sacrifice to her husband's health. She accordingly, one evening when the professor was absent stabbed herself with a dagger to the heart. On forcing an entrance they found her dead. The unfortunate husband arrived at this moment. The following letter, written with a firm hand upon a sheet of common paper lay upon the table:

"More happy than thou has been, thou canst not be, my most beloved; happiest thou mayest come with real misfortune. There is often a wonderful blessing in misfortune; you will surely find it so. We suffered together one sorrow; thou knowest how I suffered in silence; no reproach ever came from you—much hast thou loved me. It will be better for thee. Why? I feel, but have not words to express what I feel. We shall meet hereafter free and unfettered. But thou wilt live out thy time upon earth. Fulfill, then, thy destiny, and act with energy. Salute all whom I loved, and who loved me in return, till in all eternity we meet.

Thy — "CHARLOTTE."

"Do not betray weakness—be firm, strong and resolute."

Miraculous to say, the Doctor has recovered entirely since the tragic and awful sacrifice has been made for his happiness. The physicians declare with truly German sobriety, that no "medicine" could have worked with half so much potency either on mind or body. There is something painfully interesting in the magnanimous error of a noble nature, notwithstanding the abundant love and heroic self-devotion which it exhibits, there is in such conduct something so unnatural,—such an utter want of all religious feeling,—that we cannot repress a sensation of horror at the mystic enthusiasm which could cause such a deed.

Fatalism of Russians.—The fatalism of the Russian peasant is so extraordinary, that they will sleep in the most dangerous situations, stretched on the ridge of some roof they are repairing, on the edge of the narrowest parapet, or on the very narrow edge of a loaded barge near the strongest part of the stream. They use a kind of ladder sixty feet high, composed of a single tree, with steps about fifteen inches nailed across it, affording scarcely any hold for hands or feet—on the very top of this machine a man may be seen brushing and whitewashing away, as thoughtless as though upon the pavement, while some companion below shifts the ladder every minute to bring his comrade into a new position. Sometimes a man falls and is dashed to pieces; the mangled body is carried to the hospital, and the survivor, calmly raising the ladder, mounts to the vacant post, humming his interrupted song, before the blood has dried upon the staves. Tell him of his danger in thus exposing himself, remonstrate with him on his rashness, and he will not understand you. He does not know what fear is; his fatalism makes him careless of life.

Be Careful.—It is said that Helvetius, one day, in passing a stable door, saw a hostler standing at the head of the horse, while he arranged the crupper.

"Young man," said Helvetius, "why do you stand so near the horse, and behind him he may kick you."

"Because," said the boy, "I can do the work much sooner in this position, than I can when I stand at the horse's flank."

"Perhaps so; but if the horse should kick you once, and you should even escape death, the time lost in curing your wound, would be double all that you could save in the longest life, by standing, as you now do, to crupper a horse, rather than to occupy a place of safety a little on one side his heels."

Whether the hostler obeyed or not, we cannot tell, but we have often thought of the anecdote when we have seen people attempting to save a half minute of time, and risking their life, by jumping from a steamboat before she was fastened to the wharf, or from a railroad car before it was

stopped; and, indeed, every day's occurrences present illustrations of the anecdote and half the accidents of which we receive intelligence by land and sea, by fire and water, stage, steamboat, car, horse, and foot, come from attempting to save a second of time, by going to near the horse's heels to put on the crupper.

"*Festine Lente*," was the motto of a great man of old; but the hostler, probably, had forgotten all about his great friend Caesar, and he and others rarely think how profitable it would be to "make haste slowly."—U. S. Gazette.

THE USE OF SPECTACLES.

The last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has the following remarks, in reference to the use of spectacles. They are, "important, if true," and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy.

It is one of the gross mistakes of approaching age, that people at such times imagine a necessity for spectacles, when in fact, in eighty cases out of a hundred, the eye-sight is permanently injured by them. They tamper with our eyes, and interpose glasses between the cornea and the object, a remedial and remedial of the parts within necessarily follow—and when this new arrangement has once been established, it is no easy matter to restore the organs to their former primitive condition. Age brings with it a relaxation of the tension of all the tissues, and the eye suffers temporarily with the entire system, but soon recovers, having within its own constitution a principle of adaptation, according to the circumstances, habits and condition of the individual. From forty-five to fifty, a period when glasses are erroneously supposed indispensable, where they are resorted to at all, although there be a defective vision at the former local distance, in reading, for example, the sight would soon begin to improve, and finally, to all intents and purposes, in a majority of instances would be re-established. It is a law, and a strange one, that its indications are not more observed, that the eye, at every period of life, will accommodate itself to the wants and necessities of the individual—provided it is not artificially deranged. Imperfect vision, the evils of near-sightedness, and the misfortune of not seeing distinctly in old age, were never heard of as being universal till opticians had become numerous. We do not deny the utility of spectacles after they have been once resorted to; but we perfectly agree with Dr. Wallace in saying that they are rarely necessary. Near-sighted children are often kept in that state through life by being early furnished with concave spectacles. Without them altogether, and the eye would, in most obnoxious to the laws of its organization, adapt itself to the labor required. But when the glasses are once put on, they must ever after be retained.

Unrecoverable injury has been the result of the fashionable folly of wearing quizzing glasses. Both gentlemen and ladies, in the spring tide of youth, whose eyes are without a single defect, peep through these useless appendages of supposed gentility, till a permanent and incurable difficulty ensues, which time has no power to correct, which consists in a want of agreement in the focus of the two organs. Unless the surface on which the image impinges on the retina perfectly agree in both eyes, there will be distorted and indistinct vision—such as this kind of object or prospect glasses produces.



Agricultural.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: Enclosed I send you two articles—on the subject of the pernicious consequences of feeding milk cows on distillery stills—the other on foul and poisonous earthen ware—much of which I think we have in our country—which you will oblige more than one of your subscribers by publishing in the *Carolinian*. A FARMER.

Aug. 30, 1830.

MILK FROM COWS FED ON DISTILLERY SWILL.

An animated discussion is now going on in the *Journal of Commerce* of New York, as to the quality of the milk which forms the principal part of the supply of that city. We copy below one of the articles of the assault. The "Committee of Milkmen" who have answered at great length to previous pieces, present but a very unsatisfactory defence, and a very poor recommendation of the soundness in which they deal.—Ed. *Far. Reg.*

From the *Journal of Commerce*.

M. L. K.

The *Journal* cannot confer a greater blessing on this community than by producing a thorough reformation in the milk department. It is a subject in which the health and lives of thousands are involved. I have given some attention to it from the circumstance of having the constitution of a fine boy, the delicacy of whose mother compelled her to nurse from the bottle, entirely undermined, and scarred with blotches to this day; while my other children, nursed at the breast, enjoy perfect health. Discerning the cause of my boy's pining and drooping, it at length occurred to me to analyze the milk, which I found to be the more drogy of a distillery; scarce one particular of nutriment to a pint. I found a pint of warm water, a teaspoon full of flour, and 2 grains of magnesia, to contain more nutriment than a pint of swill, called milk. On discovering this great secret in the milk trade, I immediately sent to Orange county and procured a young, healthy, and country bred cow, which I have had for four years, furnishing abundance of good and wholesome milk.

It has often occurred to me as surprising, that while we have municipal laws to regulate the quality of bread stuff, the corporation should be perfectly careless of what we administer to the delicate stomachs of our children. There is not a more sure and certain poison than this swill milk. Besides its deleterious properties, a pint does not contain sufficient nutriment to support a child. Did you ever make an estimate of the profits of the milkmen? If not, I will do it for you: having had occasion to investigate the matter. It is based upon feeding the cows on swill merely, from the distillery, which barely keeps the cows alive.—The swill is given them warm, and passes through them with the same rapidity as through the stills, and is all converted into what is called milk. They are milked three times each day, and furnish at each milking from 6 to 10 quarts.

One quart of swill costs 60 cents, and with keep two cows a day, which yield on the average 24 quarts of milk. This at 6d. per quart, is 1 50 cts. Every cow fed on swill yields a net pro-

fit to the milkman, over expense of delivery, of \$1 25 per head per day. There is no branch of business so profitable, and none so harmful to a community of children. For myself, I would sooner pay 2s. a quart for milk from grass-fed cows, than take the swill at any rate.

Yours,

A gentleman who was formerly a distiller mentioned to us yesterday, that it was then his custom to feed cows on the swill, and that the quantity of milk, when so put through the stills, was immediately just about double, but the quality was so vile, that such milk with not be used as food. Churning only wrought it into froth.—Eds. *Journal of Commerce*.

From the *Pittsburgher*.

FOUL AND POISONOUS EARTHEN WARE.

Messrs. Editors:—Sir: Will you permit me to acquaint the public, through your valuable journal, that there is a kind of crockery ware, manufactured in almost every city in the Union, which is dangerous to use—and which the public will understand by the term, common red pottery. This ware is made of common clays from the brick yards, and when formed, is coated with a liquid called glaze, which is nothing less than a coat of lead. The clays being of the commonest kind, cannot be subjected to any heat in the burning that will make them safe for family use—being porous—and it is very unsafe to deposit any articles of family use in them, such as milk, butter, or in fact water, as a portion of the lead glazing will be extracted, and the article will, in consequence, become dangerous to use. I have noticed no fewer than ten instances within the last twelve months, of families sustaining injury by the use of such ware.

In selecting the article of crockery that is suitable for family use, it is only necessary to ascertain that the body of the ware—the clay—has been hard burnt, which any person can understand by the sound of it—if well burnt, it will have a clear sound. The poorest kind will not ring at all, and therefore can be easily detected. An article of this kind will, in the course of a month's use, become very foul. Let any one who doubts this break the vessel, and they will ascertain the fact. There is a kind of ware, however, that is manufactured in almost every city in the Union, called stone ware, which is perfectly good for family use. This ware is formed of strong and superior clays, and undergoes a great heat in the burning,—and moreover, the glazing is not a thick coat of lead, but is accomplished by throwing salt into the kiln. All kinds of Liverpool ware are adapted to all purposes of family use, being made of sound clays and well burnt. As a preventive is better than a cure, if I should be the means of preventing any person suffering from the use of the poisonous article—lead—this advertisement will answer the ends I design.

C. A.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Charleston Courier* of August 29.

FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer *Santee*, arrived here yesterday, from St. Augustine, by which vessel we received the News of that place of the 17th inst. We learn that six more Indians, who had come in at New Smyrna for provisions, were captured, put on board the *Santee*, and taken to St. Augustine, where they were put in confinement.

It is stated that Sam Jones, the Seminole Chief, paid a visit to Lieutenant Tompkins at New River on the 11th inst. He evinced strong indignation at the conduct of the Indians, in murdering the soldiers of Col. Harney's command.

"In his talk he said that he had found the white man was his friend, and that he would never again raise his hand against them. He has sent a runner to find out the case of the horrid murder of Col. Harney's men and as soon as he returns he is determined to punish the murderers. He says he has no men with him at present, but has sent them along the coast, and in the interior to collect the stragglers, and let them unite their strength, that he may more easily overtake them. That we must not for a moment think that he will give over the matter. That he is determined to punish the Spanish Indians. He thinks there are some white men connected with them, and also that Sandy the interpreter, excited them, or told them some lies. He says that he has known Sandy since he was a boy, and that he is a treacherous rascal, that he has not the sense of a white man, he has not the sense of an Indian, he has not the sense of a negro. That he has been eating white bread with the white man, but that if he does not take care he will make him eat turtle yet."

We agree with the editor of the *News*, when he says: "This is all fine, and looks capital on paper. But if our officers are wheedled into a reliance upon such statements, and abate their vigilance, they will find, when too late, that the Indian is now, and he has ever been, a treacherous rascal, only waiting for the first favorable moment to strike a blow."

"It is again said (continues the editor) that Sam Jones has offered his son as a hostage that he will perform his promise."

"Sam is too much a man of the world, though his movements have been limited to Florida, not to know that even were his own arm detected in plunging the knife into a white man's heart within the arena of the pickets, his own son would be as safe as though he were in a casement at Fort Monroe. The rising feeling of indignation would be checked by the influence of opinion, and no man could be found so hardy and lost as would court the operation of sentiment, which would irretrievably stamp him with disgrace. The offer of his son therefore amounts to nothing."

"Sam is described, by a gentleman who had an interview with him, thus: of slight elastic frame, six feet high, a mild benevolent countenance, very small feet, long bony hands; hair nearly all grey, with the exception of a dark tuft on the back of his head on the right side. His long grey locks hang down in front of his ears, with a beautiful wave, amounting almost to a curl. He has a mole on the top of his right ear, the upper part of which has the appearance of having been cut. Complexion light and wears mustaches. The lips project somewhat, teeth sound, but small and worn in the lower jaw; nose long; eyes small, and will not bear the gaze of any one. His voice is fine and very distinct; dresses plain."

"The citizens of St. Augustine viewing the conduct of Lieut. W. K. Harrison, 7th Infantry, in the capture of Indians encamped in the neighborhood of Fort Mellon, on learning the sacrifice of Col. Harney's command, as an instance of prompt efficient, and soldierly bearing, and entertaining the highest respect for services eminently directed to a close of the war, held a meeting on Friday last, and passed a resolution tendering him a sword, as an appreciation of their high estimate of his conduct."

The *Money* says.—The risk of treading upon somebody's corn, makes this a ticklish sub-

ject; but having spoken of water craft, we may say something of land carriage, merely however in a problematical way, for we have not access to all the vouchers of the war. Suppose then a wagon and four horses offered for sale to Government for \$1100, and refused; but taken into service at \$11 a day (forage found) for 173 days; and then purchased at the price first asked, which makes with the hire, something over \$3000, or a tolerable advance on a small capital; and suppose similar "charter parties" of wagons, a common occurrence.

The steam boats employed during the war are now in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and New Orleans. The schooners, along the coast, from the Chesapeake to Connecticut. The pork and bacon comes from Ohio, and Kentucky; the flour from Ohio, New York and Maryland; the horses from Kentucky and Tennessee; the wagons from Virginia; the clothing comes from New-England, or Pennsylvania; the arms and accoutrements from various sources; and the profits of the trade are carried to those various States. The *People of Florida*, have nothing to sell, or to make a "profit" upon, for, working like the Jews, at the rebuilding of Jerusalem—one half standing with arms in their hands, while the others labour, they cannot produce enough for themselves; and while they see Government bringing money into the country to be carried away again by those to whom it is paid, they are under the necessity of paying a war price for the necessities of life imported from abroad, and being unable to plant or in any way to derive a revenue from their property can in no manner be enriched by the war. The cotton growers in Middle Florida may do a fair business, but the expense of the crop is increased by the war, while the war does not advance its price in market.—St. Augustine (Fa.) *Herald*.

THE WAR ENDED.

"The Major General commanding-in-chief, has the satisfaction of announcing to the army in Florida, to the authorities of the Territory, and to the citizens generally, that he has this day *TERMINATED THE WAR* with the Seminole Indians, by an agreement entered into with Chitto-Tustenuggee, Principal Chief of the Seminoles, and successor to Ar-pi-ke, commonly called Sam Jones."—*Macomb's General Orders*.

Since Gen. Macomb came into the country, and "terminated war," we have recorded the following Indian murders and depredations.

May 9. Three citizens killed who were looking for their cattle near Newnansville, and a house of Col. Sanchez, burned.

16. Three volunteers riding along an old trail 9 miles from Black creek, fired upon, and one man killed.

30. Lieut. Hurlbut, and a private of the 6th Regiment murdered near Deadman's Bay. A Sergeant shot near Fort King, and 10 men, women and children at St. Augustine west of the Apalachicola.

June 6. George Brockberry murdered at Victoria, and two men near Fort Fanning, James Osteen killed, Miss Cason, and Mr. Dell wounded at the Alligator settlement.

20. Two citizens murdered near Fort Cross, with the extra precaution of cutting out their tongues!

July 25. Mrs. Chaires, and two children murdered near Tallahassee—house and property destroyed, valued at \$10,000. Two of an escort to a public wagon near Fort Frank Brook killed.

Aug. 8. Eighteen citizens and soldiers massacred at Cariboo-hatchee. Thus in this short season of "peace," we have recorded the unprovoked murder of forty-six Citizens and Soldiers, (and numbers wounded), and a destruction of property, (without noticing rumors, which may have been true,) while the Indians were universally protected, and in no instance had suffered in life or limb! While we were giving these weekly details, the "war ended," has sounded from the northern press, which disregarding our exposures, has in many cases, preferred to insinuate that we were only endeavoring to excite a new war upon the Treasury! Had but a tithe of the aggressions of this summer been committed in any of the States, millions expended in enforcing reparation, would be considered as trifles.—*Id.*

Florida is considered at the north, to be a country too sickly for troops to live in; but when we consider the description of men who enlist in the regular army, the reverse may be proved by the evidence of a four years' trial. Chills and fevers, incident to all new countries, unfit some men for duty this season, in particular locations; but the surgeons' lists show the mortality to be uncommonly small; and there are several instances of both officers and men renovating a shattered constitution by service in this salubrious climate.—*Id.*

Cherokee Indians.—Ross and Ridge Parties.—From Capt. Stevenson, of the steamboat *Cinderella*, now lying at the wharf, we learn that the Cherokee chiefs, with the exception of Gen. Ross, were still in council, at Fort Gibson, on the first of August, the day he left Arkansas. It was thought that nothing would be determined on in council, but that several of the chiefs, on the first opportunity, would murder Ross, and thus put an end to the strife which has so long existed. It appears that the white population are in favor of the Ridge party, who have many prominent chiefs, while Ross is the sole dictator of his portion of the nation. His death, therefore, would settle his adherents.—*Cincinnati News*, August 15.

Removal of Indians.—The papers published at St. Louis mention the arrival at that place, on the 14th instant, of one hundred and fifty Indians, the remnant of the Ottawa tribe, on their way from their old homes in Ohio to the head waters of the Osage river. Among this band are two chiefs of the Ottawa tribe, Auto-kee, the head chief, and Petonoquette, a much younger man. Auto-kee is a son of the celebrated chief Tushquiquier, who was looked upon by the Ottawas as the father of the tribe. Petonoquette is half French, son of Louisau, a distinguished chief, who was killed when Petonoquette was a child. Both are represented as well disposed men, carrying with them many of the habits and tastes of civilized life.—*New York Post*.

JAMAICA.

Files of the Jamaica Gazette as late as the 1st of August have been received, but they contain very little news of interest.

The dispute between the laborers and their employers in regard to the wages of the former continues. Speaking of the condition of the laborers, the Jamaica Chronicle, a print violently opposed to the Government, says:

"There is, in short, no doubt whatever as to the very superior advantages the working negroes of this island possess, in every point of personal independence, over the laboring poor of Great Britain, who can barely secure, by the hardest toil, a sufficiency of food and clothing, whilst the black population here can indulge in the luxuries of fine dress

and superabundant feeding, besides being able to afford liberal contributions to the beggary parsons who agitate and mislead them. They are indeed so well off that they can set their employers at defiance, and command it rather a favor than otherwise when they condescend to perform any thing like adequate labor for the weekly wages received."

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Jamaica on Monday the 29th July. The despatch of the next day says:

"The atmosphere had been for a few days previous extremely close and sultry, and appeared to forebode some threatened convulsion of nature. We have not yet heard whether any serious damage to buildings has been done by this awful trembling of the earth; and we trust a seasonable fall of rain, which is much required, will cool the air, and that we may be spared the return of these fearful elementary convulsions."

Loco Foco Matches.—Too much care cannot be taken of these dangerous matches. We saw a box of them on fire on Sunday last, which was ignited simply by falling from a counter not three feet high. It was accidentally knocked down, but a mouse might do the same thing at the dead of night, and who could calculate the possible loss.—*Balt. Chronicle*.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, September 6, 1830.

NEXT CONGRESS.

Its Political Complexion.—So far as it is possible to judge by the elections already held, it would appear that parties will be nearly equally balanced in the next House of Representatives. The Administration papers claim, from the elections which have taken place, 117, and give the Opposition 113,—while the Opposition papers claim 121, and give the Administration 109.—Three States, Rhode Island, Maryland and Mississippi, have yet to hold elections. In Rhode Island it has just been held; but we have not learned the result. The three send 12 members. In all probability these States will decide the question, which party is to have the majority in the House of Representatives. There are no less than 5 contested seats, and, of course, something must depend on their decision.

In the Senate, the Administration party will have the majority. As Tennessee has gone for the Administration, it is believed that the two Senators from that State will resign their seats, and in that event, they will be succeeded by Administration men, as that party has a decided majority in the Legislature.

STATE DEBTS.

The Table given below shows the amount of the public debt, of those of the States that have contracted loans for prosecuting works of internal improvement of different kinds, and for banking. We are well satisfied that the name of North Carolina does not appear on the list. There are many in the State who censure the Legislature for not following the example of some other States in borrowing millions to make rail-roads and other improvements: they accuse North Carolina of pursuing a narrow minded and illiberal policy in thus keeping out of debt, and call it a lack of enterprise. For ourselves, at the risk of being set down among the illiberal, we are pleased that North Carolina has not followed their examples, and involved herself in debt as some of the States have, for purposes of any kind whatever. Just think, the State of Pennsylvania owes a debt of more than 27 millions of dollars, and commonly pays more than one and a half millions as interest. Eighteen of the 26 states, owe a debt of nearly 171 millions, and pay an annual interest of ten millions, and all this too, for foreigners! The loans were contracted abroad.

It is difficult to foresee what this indebtedness will lead to, but it is certainly a matter that should begin to attract the attention of the people. Already some of the ablest men in the Country begin to regard the whole system with uneasiness, and apprehension.—Well, old North Carolina is yet clear of it; and we trust will continue so.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

From the Report of A. C. Flagg, Comptroller of the State of New York.

New York,	\$16,262,406
Pennsylvania,	27,306,790
Massachusetts,	4,290,000
Maine,	554,976
Maryland,	11,492,980
Virginia,	6,662,180
South Carolina,	5,753,770
Ohio,	5,101,000
Kentucky,	7,369,000
Illinois,	11,600,000
Indiana,	11,890,000
Tennessee,	7,148,175
Alabama,	10,800,000
Missouri,	2,500,000
Mississippi,	7,000,000
Louisiana,	23,735,000
Arkansas,	3,000,000
Michigan,	5,340,000
Total,	\$170,806,177

Add, due by the States to the United States,

For Banking,	\$72,640,000
For Canals,	30,201,551
For Rail Roads,	48,571,084
For Turnpike and M'Adam Roads,	6,618,951
For Miscellaneous objects,	8,474,694

NOTE.—Judge Buell, of Albany, (who, in 1836, received the entire vote of the Whig party, for the office of Governor,) has recently published an able article against the State Debt System, showing that the legislative office holders of eighteen of the States have run their constituents in debt to the amount of \$170,806,177; and that the people are now paying ten millions annually as interest, "not to members of our national family, but to foreigners, who are at least aliens to our country, if not secretly hostile to its institutions and prosperity."

The rapid accumulation of debt, within the last few years, cannot but strike the reader with astonishment; and if it is considered that the State

of New York is already pledged to the amount of twenty or thirty millions, beyond her present debt to complete internal improvements already authorized; and that some of these improvements are not likely for a long time to come, if ever, to pay for repairs, attendance, and the interest on the capital loaned—no way, when these matters are duly considered, it will require an assignment of ours to show that we are hastening to a dangerous crisis."

FRANCE AND TEXAS.—A New York paper states on the authority of a letter from Paris, that France had agreed to recognize the Independence of Texas.

VIOLENT HAIL STORM.—A hail storm occurred in the Western part of Davidson County, on Tuesday the 20th ult., of such violence as to destroy in many places the standing crop,—and entirely strip the leaves from the trees.—The hail stones were so large as to continue in places on the ground for 8 or 10 days.—Hail fell in parts of this County on the same day, but the storm was less violent.

The establishment of the Lincoln Transcript has been purchased by Mr. H. W. Guion, and the name changed to the "*Whig Banner*," which is to appear soon on an enlarged form, and improved appearance.

The Yellow Fever is raging in New Orleans, and was on the increase at the last accounts.

VOTE ON SCHOOL LAW.

	FOR	AGAINST
Edgecombe,	165	1079
Pitt,	597	379
Beaufort,	1042	50
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	698	60
Chatham,	872	402
Randolph,	847	512
Craven,	854	129
Richmond,	553	73
Robeson,	107	majority.
New Hanover,	469	30
Onslow,	341	59
Rowan,	403	717
Rutherford,	799	656
Mecklenburg,	950	578
Cabarrus,	903	370
Guilford,	1550	422
Rockingham,	927	211
Orange,	1357	435
Duplin,	371	141
Brunswick,	135	39
Bladen,	200	46
Columbus,		No School
Wake,	848	656
Davidson,	452	991
Halifax,	699	108
Warren,	250	299
Lenoir,	255	168
Pasquotank,	762	3
Montgomery,	575	374
Wilkes,	851	332

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE GEN. WILLIAM LENOIR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Robert Mastin, Esq., presented to the Court, the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last term of this Court, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this stage of existence, Genl. WILLIAM LENOIR, Chairman of this Court—the oldest member thereof, and most probably the oldest Magistrate in the State of North Carolina; and whereas a proper respect for the character of the deceased, and a grateful recollection of many distinguished public services performed by him throughout a long and eventful life, require that some formal notice should be taken of his death by the Court—it is therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Court do hereby pre-empt the irreproachable public and private character of this distinguished fellow member, the late Genl. WILLIAM LENOIR, hereby testify their regard for, and admiration of the same while living; with regret and sorrow for the loss which they have sustained by his death.

Resolved further, That the members of this Court deeply sympathize not only with the friends and relations of the deceased, but with the community in general for the bereavement they have met with—regarding in truth the death of such a man, as a public calamity.

Resolved further, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered at large on the Minutes of this Court, and that a copy thereof be forwarded by the Clerk to the Salisbury Papers for publication.

A Copy.—Test:

WM. MASTIN, c. c. c. w.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: I discover that the "*Whig-man*" seems to be exceedingly annoyed at the words,—"Federal Whigs"; and appears to seek an explanation. I will give it according to fact and truth. And first of all, what is the meaning of the word *Whig*?

Two parties have existed in England for ages past,—one called *Whig*,—the other *Tory*. Some times one of these parties is in power in England, and sometimes the other. At the commencement of our Revolutionary War, the *Tories* were in office in England, and were the authors of all those harsh measures which forced our Forefathers to declare their Independence. Those of our Forefathers who were for Independence took the name of *Whigs*, while those who were opposed to independence, were called *Tories*. Thus came the name of *Whig*, and *Tory* in this country. The *Whigs* succeeded in achieving our Independence, and hence the name became popular,—while the name *Tory*, became odious. When the Revolution was ended, and a new Constitution formed, these names were dropped, and were never used except in reference to the past. Two new parties sprung up, and took the names of *Republicans* and *Federalists*,—but as to *Whig*, we heard no more of the name except in reference to the past, or in England, until in 1835 or 1836; about that time Genl. Jackson's high-handed proceedings excited a strong feeling in the country, and the opposition in Congress assumed the name of *Whigs*. The name *Whig* at that time only meant opposition to Jackson's administration, and was not intended to define any particular set of political principles;—for it is well known that the opposition then was made up of men of the most dissimilar political principles;—men who agreed in nothing, except opposition to Jackson; and it is even so now. For example,—SLADE, GARRISON, the Editor of the *Liberator*,—ARTHUR TAPPAN, and nine members of the Abolitionists at the North,—all call themselves *Whigs*;—John Q. Adams, who is not only an Abolitionist, but an ultra Federalist, is also a *Whig*. On the other hand, Judge White, Mr. Leigh, and others, who are not Abolitionists, but are *Whigs*

...of the school of '90,—are also called ... Now, it is very evident that these ... are the same kind of Writings, for they ... are all single political principles in common ...

When we say—"a Federal Whig," we mean ... no reproach, but we mean one who is not only ... to the administration, but who holds the old ... Federal doctrine;—for example, who holds, that ... Congress has the right to tax the Farmers, for the ... benefit of the manufacturers;—and that Congress ... has the right to take the money raised out of the ... people of North Carolina, to make roads and ... canals, for the people of New York. On the other ... hand, when we say—"a Republican Whig," we ... mean one who is not only opposed to the administration, ... but who holds the principles of the old Republican ... party;—that is, who denies, that Congress has the ... right to tax one class of people for the benefit of ... another,—who, holds, that the expenditures of the ... Government ought to be cut down, and no more ... money collected out of the people, than what is ... strictly necessary to carry on the Government in ... an economical manner.

To apply these remarks to persons,—John Q. ... Adams, Arthur Tappan, and such like are—"Federal ... Whigs";—Judge White, Mr. Leigh, and such ... like, are—"Republican Whigs";—to come nearer ... home,—the "Watchman" is a "Federal Whig ... paper,"—because it supports Federal doctrines, ... while the "Western Carolinian," is a "Republican ... Whig" because it supports Republican doctrines.

I hope the "Watchman" will be at no loss to ... understand the difference between Federal, and ... Republican Whigs.—I think however, on the ... whole it will be better to drop the word Whig ... altogether, and use the old names Federalist, and ... Republican. When we say such a man is a Whig, ... we are left in the dark as to his principles,—he ... may be an Abolitionist, a Federalist,—or a Republi- ... can;—or when we say, such a man is a Federalist, ... or a Republican, we know what are his prin- ... ciples,—and where to find him.

I hope therefore, you and the Watchman will ... henceforth, hoist your appropriate flag.—Let the ... word FEDERALIST stand at the head of the Watch- ... man, and the word REPUBLICAN at the head of the ... "Western Carolinian," and then every body will ... understand both. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to submit to the ... Mocksville Debating Society, a question in ethics ... for discussion, and decision. It is this: A cer- ... tain professor of Religion, living in Davie County, ... just before the election, was very active in report- ... ing that one of the candidates for Congress had ... said—"that poor people had too much privilege, ... and ought not to be allowed a vote." He used ... this report in a way to make ignorant people be- ... lieve that he had heard the candidate say so, but ... afterwards when he was arraigned on it, he said ... he did not himself hear the candidate say so, but ... he heard such a report. When this question was ... further forced on him,—do you believe that Mr. ... F.—ever said so, he was forced to acknowledge ... that he did not believe it. Now, the question I ... submit to the Society is this:—What is the differ- ... ence between a professor of Religion, telling a lie ... to himself,—and circulating a report to injure an- ... other, which he believes, and knows to be a lie?

When this question is decided, I have a few ... others of similar character which I will submit.

FAIR PLAY.

P. S. The pious person alluded to above, is ... neither of the "Composition Pedlar's."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the ... next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incor- ... porate a Company for manufacturing, and circulating ... free moral and political. The Morris Ironworks ... are located at Mocksville, with Branches at Salis- ... bury, Lexington, Ashboro', and Pittsboro'; and an ... agency at a certain country store about 10 or 12 miles ... West of Salisbury. PHILLO BEN.

CONTENTS OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCI- ETY, AND RURAL ECONOMIST, OF VOL. I. NO. VIII.

Disease in Silk Worms—letter from a lady, with re- ... marks by the Editor. The Silk Material of the Silk ... Worm—letter from a correspondent, with remarks by ... the Editor. Cause of failure of Mulberry—on the ... Gummy Matter of Cocoon Killing the Crystalline—re- ... marks by the Editor. Charge Leaves—preference of ... the worms for the Morus Multicaulis. Preparation of ... the Waste Silk. On Spinning inferior qualities of Silk. ... Premium on Silk in Illinois. Large leaved native and ... other Mulberry. Byberry Cocoon. New Cocoon Frame. History ... of the Morus Multicaulis. Contracts for Mulberry in ... 1890. On keeping Silk Worm Eggs. Silk and Mul- ... berry in New York State. Mammoth Cocoon. Ex- ... periments in Silk Culture in Virginia. Prospect and ... prices of the Mulberry. The Old Tree.

From the South Carolinian.

MURREL MEN IN ANSON. Our readers may recollect the article in our last ... paper, with the above caption,—describing a man ... by the name of Young, who had been passing ... through Anson County, N. C., and another indi- ... vidual, in a carryall, whom it was believed, had ... persuaded of a negro man belonging to Mr. Wm. ... Ratcliff, in the neighborhood of Sneedsborough, ... N. C. We take the following notice of them from ... the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register of the 14th inst. "We have the satisfaction of informing the pub- ... lic, that the above described Young and his asso- ... ciates, together with Ratcliff's negro Sam, have ... been arrested at this place, and the two former ... tried before Mr. Justice Park, and committed to ... the jail of this county. They were brought be- ... fore His Honor Judge Scott, by writ of Habeas ... Corpus, but were recommitted and for want of bail ... are still in confinement."

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

During a severe storm of thunder and lightning ... which passed over this town on Sunday afternoon ... last, the house of the Editor of this paper was ... struck by lightning and considerably damaged.— ... The clouds seemed unusually charged with elec- ... tric fluid, and in its descent it passed a considerable ... distance over the town before it reached our chim- ... ney, the top of which was considerably shattered; ... from the chimney it passed to the roof, splinter- ... ing one rafter almost to pieces, it then divided and ... ran in three directions into the room in the lower ... story where ourself and wife with our baby and ... another one of our little girls were sitting, splinter- ... ing the studding and shattering the wall a good ... deal—it also passed into a clock sitting on the ... mantel piece by means of a wire projecting above ... the case attached to a looking glass, passed to the ... pendulum, completely burning up the brass on the ...

bell, and then out at the back of the room, be- ... cause the mantle piece and the chimney were the col- ... lapsed, where it killed a cat with two kittens—the cat and ... one of the kittens was considerably burnt. Our ... wife was considerably shocked, but a gentleman ... who was sitting in an adjoining room. Having ... been unwell, we had been laying down, and had ... been up but a few minutes, and was still sitting on ... the bed when the fluid struck, which no doubt ... saved us from the shock. We were all within ... about four feet of the fluid, and how we escaped is ... a mystery indeed. It is altogether to the interposi- ... tion of a kind Providence, that we are now per- ... mitted to pen this article.

We have heard of several trees being struck, ... and one person knocked from his horse, another ... and his horse knocked to his knees, and consid- ... erably stunned.—Charlotte Journal.

Mexican mode of warfare against the Coman- ... che and Apache Indians.—We find in a late file of ... Mexican papers notice of the Junco, or society ... formed in the Department of Chihuahua, on the ... river del Norte, for repelling the incursions of the ... Apaches and other Indians from the side of Texas. ... This Junco is an association of private individuals, ... who have subscribed a certain sum, monthly, for ... the maintenance of a body of two hundred men, ... who are to pursue the Indians and destroy them in ... every possible way. Of these two hundred men, ... one hundred and fifty are to be North American ... riflemen, and the other fifty are to be Mexicans. ... The command and entire direction of this force ... is confided to James Kirker, a German settler at ... fort Paso del Norte, on the river of that name, in ... latitude 32 30 north. He has contracted to fur- ... nish men, ammunition, and provisions, for this gun- ... nilla war.

The Mexican papers complain that North Amer- ... ican riflemen are thus admitted into the territory ... of the Republic, and that the command is assigned ... to a foreigner. There can be no doubt that this ... force will effectively repel the Indians. Texas is ... much interested in this private warfare against the ... Comanche and Apache her greatest enemies.—It ... is rumored that the authorities of Florida pro- ... pose to carry on the war against the Indians of ... that territory, without the intervention of the United ... States troops.—Globe.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Surry County, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. ... Wm. Hall, of Mocksville, Mr. HENRY S. GORMAN, ... of Cabarrus County, to Miss JULIA ANN DATTON.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 24th ult., Mrs. MARY KERR, ... relict of the late Joseph Kerr, at a very advanced age ... in Lincolnton, N. C., on the 21st ultimo. LA WSON ... HENDERSON, Jr., aged 30 years and 5 months. ... In Charleston, S. C., on the 25th ult., the Right Rev. ... Bishop BOWEN, of the Episcopal Church.

Look Here!

ON the 15th of October next, will be sold, on the ... premises, eleven miles west of Salisbury, and three ... miles South of Neely's Mill, the plantation of Joseph ... T. Dickson, deceased, containing

373 ACRES.

More or less, with a good Dwelling-house, and a good ... many out-houses sufficient for a large family; with a ... large quantity of clear land. Those who would wish ... to purchase a bargain in a plantation, between second ... and third Creek, would do well to attend on the day ... of sale.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. BARBER, Executor. Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 6, 1890.

Salisbury Male Academy.



THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed ... on Monday, the 23rd of September, (after the usual ... vacation), under the superintendence of the Rev. John ... D. Scheck and Mr. John S. Johnson, on whose part no ... efforts will be wanting to make their institution an ... elevated school of intellectual discipline, sound learning, ... and moral culture. It is their intention to enlarge the ... building, at present occupied by Mr. Johnson, for the ... accommodation of from 20 to 25 young ladies. ... Young ladies can enter the Academy at any time, ... but for the better organization of the classes, and the ... advancement of the pupils, it is desirable that they be ... present at the opening of the school. A few pupils ... from abroad can be accommodated with board in the ... family of the Rev. Mr. Scheck. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 6, 1890.

Morus Multicaulis, FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for ... sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 ... trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large num- ... ber of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the cur- ... rent year's growth) these are superior to cuttings with- ... out roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the ... market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. ... He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears,
Peaches, Plums,
Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European ... fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in ... healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reason- ... able distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if ... amount of orders will justify it), for which I will charge ... the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those ... who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the ... Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis ... to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communi- ... cations will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C. CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1890.

Wanted
1 or 200 Head of Sheep,
for which fair prices will be given.
Apply at the "Howan ... House."

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1890.

A CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG man who writes a good hand, and is ca- ... pable of taking charge of a set of Books by Double ... Entry, will be able to obtain a situation with the ... Subscriber, at a moderate salary, provided he can come ... well recommended, and application be made before the ... 15th September next. D. MALLOY.

THE SUB SCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on ... the Tanning Business, and in connection with ... it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, ... on the 2nd Square, East of the Court House; where ... they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather ... and Shirting, Harness, Boots, and Upper Leather, ... giving Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars. ... Also a large supply of BOOTS, of fine and ... quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, ... of a superior quality; and a large stock of various Shoes, ... of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have an ... intention in presenting our work to be as well done as ... any in the State, which we will sell low for Cash, or ... on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Also, a first rate pair of Root Trees, and a set of ... second handed Lairs for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work ... done in the above business. A. & C.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1890.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber about the last of ... April past, a bright mare Indian ... Pony MARE, very small, about 10 or 12 years old, no ... natural dark marks recollected, mane has been trimmed ... but in grown long, smooth tail, paces remarkable well. ... A liberal reward will be given by me for said pony ... delivered, or for information so that I can get her.

WILLIAM HADEN.

Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C., Sept. 6, 1890.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,



RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to ... the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding ... country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-build- ... ing, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1890.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS.

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, ... he respectfully tenders his professional ser- ... vices to the citizens, and those of the surrounding ... country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. ... R. M. Bouchee, where he may be found at all times ... except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1890.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1890.

MORACE H. BEARD, ... RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the ... public, that he still carries on the TAILOR- ... ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, ... next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ... ready to execute the orders of his customers in a ... style and manner not surpassed by any workman in ... the western part of the State. He is in the regu- ... lar receipt of the latest London and New York ... FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the ... tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to ... promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all ... times to country tailors, and instructions given in ... cutting.

[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1890.]

MR. ALLEN'S SCHOOL.

THE Summer Session will close on Friday, the 9th ... inst., and the School will be re-opened on Mon- ... day, the 9th September next.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN.

Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1890.

Lost.

ON the 22nd instant, was cut from the Subscriber's ... carriage, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, on the ... main road leading to Concord and Charlotte, a small ... hair trunk containing sundry articles of clothing, and a ... POCKET BOOK, in which was the following papers, ... with a number of others not recollected exactly. ... All persons are forwarded trading for any of said pa- ... pers—I will give a liberal reward for their recovery, ... or information so that I may get them.

One Court order from K. P. Harris, on John Rogers, ... County Trustee of Cabarrus County, for \$200.

One Note on Ebenezer H. Rogers for \$125; also ... one on the same for the rise of \$200, with a credit en- ... dored for about \$120.

One Note on James Cochran for \$200.

One on James H. Cochran for the rise of \$40.

One on Walter F. Parr for about \$40, with a credit.

One on J. W. Means for \$40.

One on Saml. C. Harris for \$19 90, together with ... sundry others of smaller amounts, with 2 bills of sale, ... executed to me by Capt. John Russell for two negroes.

One judgment of \$50, and several of a smaller ... amount, on Charles Townsend; besides others not delin- ... quently recollected.

Wm. F. NICHOLSON.

Concord, Cabarrus Co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1890.

Presbytery of Concord.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet in this Town ... on Wednesday, September 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. ... The members of Presbytery are requested to stop at ... the house of the Subscriber, as they enter the Town, to ... be directed to their places of meeting.

STHEN FRONTIS.

Salisbury, N. C., August 2, 1890.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ... HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the ... best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, ... comprising all the various Nos. used in the region of ... country.—Where all who wish the article can be sup- ... plied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable ... terms.

Wove Wire for Screens, Bitters, &c., kept constantly ... on hand.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1890.

Negroes Wanted.

PAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply ... at Major Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, Salisbury, ... N. C.

May 17, 1890.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX ... BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by ... the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re- ... ceived and for sale by the Subscribers.

CHESS & BOGER, Agents.

P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '90.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the ... Subscribers, has been this day dissolved by mutual ... consent of parties.

WILLIAM WOODS.

JAS. M. WOODS.

Rowan Co., August 30, 1890.

Warrants for sale here.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his ... former stand, to his new building on the public ... square in the Town of Mocksville, where he will con- ... tinue to keep a FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENTERTAINMENT.

The House is commodious and comfortable; attached to ... which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the ... bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscri- ... ber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to ... give satisfaction to all who may call on him. His Ta- ... ble for Free and Statute, will be in the best manner ... that the country will afford, and his servants are faith- ... ful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1890.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation ... in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters ... are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increas- ... ing demand for them in every State and section of the ... Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their re- ... markable efficacy which are every where offered. It ... is not less from a deeply gratifying conviction that they ... are the means of extensive and sustainable good ... among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interest- ... ed considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre- ... ciously successful medicines is anxious of keeping their ... constantly before the public eye. The sale of every edi- ... tion is a battle to the death, and every person who ... will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffer- ... ing, and be improved in general health; for in no case ... of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.— ... The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an ... instance in which they have failed to cure. In the ... most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic ... dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, catarrh, nervous ... and bilious head-ache, constipation, piles, general debility, ... asthenia, nervousness and sleep, scurvy, salt rheum, ... and all other chronic affections of the organs and mem- ... branes, their effect cures with a rapidity and perman- ... ency which few persons would theoretically believe, but ... to which thousands have testified from happy experi- ... ence. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, super- ... induce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed ... the violent form of pneumonia, these medicines, if taken, but ... for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they ... promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve ... the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, ... as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence ... in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a ... cold should partially return during the day, the repeti- ... tion of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will ... almost invariably effect permanent relief, without fur- ... ther aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and ... violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in pro- ... portionable quantity; and persons returning to bed with ... inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will ... awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce ... enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. ... In the same way, visceral torpor, though long es- ... tablished, and visceral inflammation, however critical, ... will yield to the former to small and the latter to large ... doses of the Life Pills; and so also to the various affec- ... tions of the nervous system, rheumatism, and every ... other varieties of the Nervous class of diseases, yield ... to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions ... for the use of these medicines, and showing their dis- ... tinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany ... them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, ... at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their ... unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see ... Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accom- ... panies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of ... the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be ob- ... tained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. ... Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broad- ... way, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who ... purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the ... principal druggists in every town throughout the United ... States and the Canadian. Ask for Moffat's Life ... Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile ... of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bot- ... tle of bitters, or box of Pills.

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French, German, and Spanish directions can be ob- ... tained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic com- ... plaints. Malaria miasmata, or the effluvia arising from ... stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of ... this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its sus- ... ceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such ... as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even with- ... out the repetition of the original exciting cause. In ... this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as ... it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once ... occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not ... so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affect- ... ed. Three circumstances render it extremely difficult ... to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though ... to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy ... task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BIT- ... TERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a ... powerful and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hun- ... dreds of persons afflicted in the West, have volun- ... tarily come forward to ensure Mr. Moffat that the Life ... Bitters are the only medicine that will thoroughly ... effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable ... disease.

Others who have originated in this rich and fruit- ... ful region of our country,—men who were not only ... of high and constant of winning a comprehensive view ... of our settlements, the medicinal and medicinal expe- ... rience won in the crowded cities and towns of the ... older States, have either returned with shattered consti- ... tutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their ... homes, dropping out a weary life; at last to such ... some degree to which they are produced by the ... terror of the West, the Fever and Ague. These have ... been blessed—their business energies revived—their ... El Dorado became a desert, and the West, made in its ... ear, is broken to the hope.

Such persons, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life ... Bitters, and you will yet achieve great ... things." These individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life ... Bitters, and you will yet achieve great ... things." These individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life ... Bitters, and you will yet achieve great ... things." These individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life ... Bitters, and you will yet achieve great ... things." These individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life ... Bitters, and you will yet achieve great ...

POETIC RECESS

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to men more comely than Liberty."—MURTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At day break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the Sun;
When he sinks in his glory
And calls up the planet
To blanch in the blue—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the right of a nation when free?

When the beautiful land
Of the low in the shadows
Like a circle of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her midnight
Is shining on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the right of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness
Dimmed in blue,
When shadows are veiling
The sunset of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sleeps on the hill—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the right of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning
When nature awakes,
And calls up the chorus
To chant in the dunes;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the humming of bees—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the right of a nation when free?

When the striving of surges
Is made on the sea,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From its cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The paths of the deep—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the right of a nation when free?

VARIEY.

Original Anecdote.—Hullo, you man with the pale frock," said a British officer, as he brought his horse to a stand in front of Gov. Crittenden's dwelling. "Can you inform me whether his honor the Gov. of Vermont resides here?"

"He does," was the response of the man, still winking his way to the pig sty.

"Is his honor at home?" continued the man of the spurs.

"Most certainly," replied the man of the frock. "Take my horse by the bit, then," said the officer. "I have business to transact with your master."

Without a second bidding, the man did as requested, and the officer alighted, and made his way up to the door, and gave the panel several hearty taps with the butt of his whip—for he it known, in those days of Republican simplicity, knockers and bells, like servants, were in but little use. The good dame of the house answered the summons in person, and having seated the officer and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival, but on ascertaining that he had made a hitching post of her husband, she immediately returned and informed him that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not wait upon his honor and his horse at the same time. The predicament of the officer can be better imagined than described.

The way to settle Difficulties.—Two neighbors (who were brothers by marriage) had a difficulty respecting their partition fence. Although they had mutually erected a substantial fence, four and one-half feet in height, on the line separated the sheep pasture of one from the grain field of the other, yet the lambs would creep through the crevices and destroy the grain.

Each asserted it to be the duty of the other to think the fence after the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, challenges, and mutual recriminations, they resolved to try the "glorious uncertainty of the law,"—they were, however, perused by their friends, to the amicable mode of submitting the defense to final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbor, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble, and in full view of the premises each party in turn, in a speech of some length, asserted his rights, and set forth the law and the facts—at the conclusion of which, the arbitrator very gravely remarked: "Gentlemen, the case involves questions of great nicety and importance, not only to the parties interested, but to the community at large, and it is my desire to take suitable time for deliberation, and also for advisement with those who are learned in the law, and most expert in the customs of good neighbors; in the meantime, however, I will just clap a billet or two of wood into the crevices;" and in ten minutes time, with his own hands, he effectually closed every gap.

The parties silently retired, each evidently heartily ashamed of his own folly and obstinacy. The umpire has never been called upon to pronounce final judgment in the case—the law remains unsettled to this day.—*Vermont Patriot.*

Cost of Arms.—A gentleman having called a ticket porter to carry a message, asked his name; he said it was Russell. "And pray," said the gentleman jocularly, "is your coat of arms the same as the Duke of Bedford's?" As to our arms, your honour," says the porter, I believe they are pretty much alike, but there is a confounded difference between our coats."

A Trick on a Courtier.—Louis the Fourteenth used sometimes to amuse himself by making verses. He had just composed a madrigal, of which he had no high opinion, when Count Grammont entered. "See, Marshall," said his Majesty, "what trash they send me." The Count having read it, said, "Your Majesty is perfectly in the right, it is truly despicable." Did you ever read any thing so vile? "Never, upon my honour." "I am happy you tell me your mind candidly: I wrote it myself." "Your Majesty!" said the Count in confusion, "I read it very hastily." No, no, Count, first thoughts are commonly the best."

Brougham's Reason for Drinking.—"What is the reason of your intolerable thirst, Brougham?" asked the candid Basil Montague, the other day, of the ex-Chancellor. "Upon my word," answered his ready Lordship, "I can't tell, except that I must have been brought up by a dry nurse."

Alphonso, King of Arragon, would see day with several of his courtiers to see some trinkets of a jeweller's. He had scarcely left the shop when the jeweller hastened after him, complaining that a very valuable diamond had been abstracted by one of the party. The king returned to the shop, and ordered a large vessel full of bran to be brought; he then desired each person to plunge his hand closed into the vessel, and to withdraw it open; he himself set the example. When every one had put in his hand he ordered the jeweller to empty the vase upon the table; by this means the diamond was recovered, and no one disgraced.

An Emperor's Regret.—Joseph II. Emperor of Germany, travelling incognito, stopped at an inn in the Netherlands, where, it being fair time, and the houses crowded, he readily slept in an out-house, after a doleful repast of Bacon and Eggs; for which and his bed, he paid the charge of about three shillings and sixpence. A few hours after, some of his Majesty's suite coming up, the landlord appeared very uneasy at not having known the rank of his guest. "Pshaw, man," said one of his attendants, "Joseph is accustomed to such adventures, and will think nothing of it." "Very likely," replied mine host, "but I shall; I can never forgive myself for having an Emperor in my house, and letting him off for three shillings and sixpence."

A Tough Moral.—A French writer, speaking of the relative situation of England and Ireland, says that "the larger Island devoured the smaller, but has never been able to digest it."

On his death bed, a distinguished humorist requested that no one might be invited to attend his funeral: "Because," sobbed the dying man, "it is a civility I can never repay."

Sweets of Melancholy.—We see it stated that a lady in a neighboring State has applied for a divorce from her husband, because he would always insist on licking the cork of the molasses-jug when she unstopped it.

Ruling Passion.—The New Yorker tells an anecdote of a famous punster in Boston by the name of Sigourney. As he was expiring in the presence of his doctor, a servant entered and called the physician out, saying in a low voice, "A man has fallen down the well." Sigourney overhearing the appalling information, and painfully lifting up his head, inquired with a scarce audible whisper—"I say, Doctor, did he kick the bucket?"

A Mississippi editor says that money is scarce, and no mistake, and the reason is, there is not half so much of it about as there used to be. Very satisfactory, very.

"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a lady to her visitors, one day; "I'm at home myself, and wish you all were."

Forcing a Balance.—The following paragraph is from a late Paris paper: the Paymaster of a regiment, quartered in the south of France, having deposited a sum of 10,000 francs in the hands of a banker, suddenly learned, a few days since, that he had declared himself a bankrupt. The Paymaster immediately went to his debtor's house, and demanded his money. The unfortunate banker replied that he had delivered in his balance sheet, and consequently it was too late. The officer, upon this, drew out a pair of pistols, and said—"The 10,000 francs you owe me belong to the regiment; if they are not forthcoming, I am disgraced and ruined; therefore, you must either give me the money, or I will blow out your brains, and then shoot myself." This mode of settling accounts defeated all the calculations of the banker, who took out his pocket book and gave him the sum demanded.

There is an eastern story told of a person who taught his parrot to repeat only the words, "What doubt is there of that?" He carried it to market for sale, fixing the price at one hundred rupees? "A Mogul asked the parrot, 'Are you worth one hundred rupees?' To which the parrot answered, 'What doubt is there of that?' The Mogul was delighted, and bought the bird. He soon found out that this was all it could say. Ashamed now of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy that bird." The parrot exclaimed as usual, "What doubt is there of that?"

If every one's internal care
Was written on his brow,
How many would our pity share
That raise our envy now!

Three Hickory Switches Reward.

RAMAWAY from me, on the 8th August, instant, an intended apprentice, by the name of JOSEPH CHAMBERS. This is to forward all persons from trading with, harboring, or concealing said apprentice, under the severest penalty of the Law. He is about 16 or 17 years of age. No marks recollected except the big toe on his right foot is severely scarred. No thanks will be given for his apprehension.

Rowan County, Aug. 23, 1839. R. N. CRAIG.

Wanted immediately.

A GOOD Workman to make Dagon Ploughs, to whom liberal wages will be given by the Subscriber, living seven miles North-west of Salisbury.

ROBT. N. CRAIG.

Rowan Co., N. C., August 9, 1839. if

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the sight of his left eye is injured, and that he belongs to George Cooper, of Fairfield District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN H. HARDIE, S. C.

Salisbury, June 21, 1839. if

Temperance Meeting.

THE Rowan County Temperance Society will hold a meeting in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on Friday evening the 13th Sept., at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected.

SAM'L L. LEMLY, Pres't.

August 30, 1839. 28

Temperance Notice.

Resolved, That the Temperance Society of Rocky River unite with those of Cedar Creek and Milled Creek, in presenting a cordial invitation to all the Temperance Societies in the Western part of North Carolina, to appoint one or more Delegates to meet in Salisbury, on the 2nd Wednesday of September next, to consider the expediency of calling a Temperance Convention, embracing all the counties in the Western part of the State.

Resolved, That Messrs. Sam'l. Morrison, and Jos. Phifer, with A. Alexander, and W. W. Pharr alternates, be the Delegation from this Society.

By order of the Society.

ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, Sec. pro tem.

Concord, N. C., August 30, 1839. 29

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small passenger coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Elliptic Springs, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
30 prs. Elliptic Springs, with 3, 4, 5 and 6 leaves.

- 100 lbs. Maltese Irons,
- 4 hds. Sugar,
- 20 sacks Salt.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

- 20 hds. Molasses,
- 20 bags Coffee,
- 2000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
- 75 kegs White Lead,
- 35 kegs Nails,
- 12 Blacksmith's Bellows,
- 10 do. Anvils,
- 20 do. Vices,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

LATH,



GRANDSIRED BY THE AMERICAN BOLIPSE,
The Champion of America,—
WINNER OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE,
The North against the South,
\$20,000 ASIDE.

HE thorough-bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will stand the Fall season at Morganton, Burke County, N. C., commencing on the 20th instant, and ending on the 25th of November.

For further particulars, see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 23, 1839. if

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large iron foundry at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running ways of cotton or woolen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plow blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pulleys, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for turning shafts, &c., and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed JACOB WAYNESBURG, formerly of Baltimore, a very skillful machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a machinist, and Millwright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. if

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. if

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

- Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
- Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
- Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
- 8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestic;
- 10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
- 50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
- 15 kegs nails, assorted;
- 4 genuine mouse-hole Anvils;
- 2 small Bellows;
- 1 doz. Collins' Axes; 15 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaudo Puff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

- Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brand;
- Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. if

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. if

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER
ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Calverton, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

- 1,700 lbs. of Sugar;
- 1,800 do. Coffee;
- 3 hds. Molasses;
- 50 barrels Salt.

Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dry Sherry, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29-ly

UNEXAMPLD MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a SCHEME of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—**PURSE UP!** but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 BROADWAY, New York.

Observe the Number 156.

\$700,000!!!
\$500,000!!!
\$25,000!!
6 Prizes of - - \$20,000!!
2 Prizes of - - \$15,000!!
3 Prizes of - - \$10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock

LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,
The richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!
100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession. The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 256 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about \$70,000 pr. annum, and valued at \$700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common street. 148 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at \$25,000—valued at 500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez street. Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez street. Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str., 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at \$1,500 valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 92 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 104 in. deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 389, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep.—Rented at \$1,000—valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—\$100 each, 25,000

1 " 250 ditto Commercial ditto, \$100 each 25,000

1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics & Traders—100 each, 15,000

1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 10,000

1 " 50 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 5,000

1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 5,000

1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, \$100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 2,500

1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 1,500

1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 1,500

20 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, \$100 each, each Prize \$1,000, 20,000

10 " each 2 shares of \$100 each, each Prize \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

300 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 30,000

300 " each 1 share of \$100, of the New Orleans Bank, 30,000

150 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. \$1,500,000

Tickets \$20 each. No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also the containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to the being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain Six HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to each Prize as may be drawn to its numbers, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, unencumbered, and without any deduction!

June 7, 1839. 6-m

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. if

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Medicines, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29-ly

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the Stone Cutting Business, and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line. Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Windmills and Doors, &c., &c., are executed in a very rare style. His grist Mill-Stones are very good. Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds. He will engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and an accommodation as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1839. if

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. if

LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—containing 389 acres, lying on the five mile branch.

" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.

" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Flat creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

" 4—containing 1,850, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 5—containing 607, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 6—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 7—containing 601, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 8—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Flat creek and Flat Swamp.

" 9—containing 1,333, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 12—containing 1,317, located on five mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished with the best the market can afford. His BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his BATHS (which are very extensive) are well supplied with the Provender of the first quality, and attended by faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. if

Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the
Spring Fashions for 1839.

by the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Casimires and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

For Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Combs' large brick building.

BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. if

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as agent for Hetty Scott, James Scott, and Mary Scott, who intend moving to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract containing 415 acres, the residence of the late John Scott, situated five miles from Salisbury, on the main road to Charlotte, N. C.; having much cleared land and valuable Meadows, with a large and commodious dwelling house, a double barn, crute, kitchen and other out houses—all in good repair—with the best of water.

One other Tract of 415 acres, adjoining the above and on both sides of Crain creek, having on it a Grist Mill and 70 acres cleared; and a fine Meadow at the head of the pond.

As a public stand it is well known; as a private residence it is a desirable place.

A wagon, horses and negroes will be taken in payment. A young negro girl is wanted, for which a price will be given.

The above Lands will be rented or leased, if not sold, this Fall by me.

A. W. BRANDON.

3m or 4m.

Mons. Roneche.

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, he takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

- Sugar and Coffee,
- Soap and Candles,
- Oranges,
- Cod Fish,
- Lemons,
- Herring,
- Raisins,
- Mackerel,
- Almonds,
- Sardines,
- Sweet Crackers,
- Anchovies,
- Newark Cider,
- Lime Juice,
- Lemon Syrup,
- Albany Ale,
- Wines and
- Liquors

of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

Salisbury, June 26, 1839. if